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ubilication wish to have rejected articles returned to the cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Bwane Tumbo Decision.

In the stress of less important matters we pause to note the admirable decision of the Hon. CORNELIUS C. BILLINGS, First Assistant Commissioner of Patents, in the case of PEABSE & TODD, applicants for a trademark for games, toys and sporting goods.

The trademark desired by the applicants consisted of the words Bwano TOMBO. Mr. E. L. CHAPMAN, the Examner of Trademarks, refused to register se words, on grounds that will appear below, PEARSE & TODD appealed, First ssistant Commissioner BILLINGS sussined the Examiner's ruling in a masrly opinion which we find reported in serious pages of Gourick's Washingon Digest for November and December Let us not omit a single word of it:

" Held, that judicial notice is taken of the fact at the name 'Bwano Tumbo' has been reestedly used in the press of late as a name aphed to THEODORE ROOSEVELT, former President United States, and its use has been so freent that it is believed that it has come to be commonly recognized as referring to the former

hs: As further indicating that this mark pes refer to THEODORE ROOSEVELT attention ted to the labels which show immediately be the name Bwaso Tumbo the words "Hunting

That in the case of ex parte The Banner Clgar manufacturing Company (138 O. G. 528) it was noted to be against public policy to register the ame and portrait of GBOVER CLEVELAND, a forer President of the United States:

That the registrations cited in applicant' rief had not that sole personal significance which

That as held in previous decisions it is deemto be against public policy to encourage the use United States or of a former President of the Culted States and for this reason the registra. tion thereof as a trademark should not be permitted, and the decision of the Examiner of

The momentous character of the ruling will be apparent to all who follow remembered that the use in trade of the ine nickname "Old Hickory" has been offifact that these words have come to be other former President of the United States. If we are not mistaken, a game somewhat resembling Pigs in Clover and called "TEDDY's Teeth" was patented while Mr. ROOSEVELT actually occupied the White House.
This official decision, therefore, differ-

entiates BWANO TUMBO from verbal constructions like Old Hickory or TEDDY's Teeth and puts it on the same level of dignity and exclusive possession as the name GROVER CLEVELAND or the name ANDREW JACKSON.

Is it not even conceivable, in view of First Assistant Commissioner BILLINGS'S decision, that if Mr. ROOSEVELT should come back from Africa and run for office votes cast for "BWANO TUMBO" would he held to be valid and might be counted for the person for whom they were intended? It is his trademark, and it belongs to nobody else. But we venture the remark that there ought to be a permanent injunction against a literal translation into any other language.

Need of an Editor JOHN A. M. ADAIR of Indiana (Demoexpenditures may be expressed with ment as he makes regarding the source if not extravagantly distributed by the

Congress.

Mr. ADAIR says that "there are millions of men in the United States to-day choolboy or a scrubwoman should sale of their wares.

tioned by this statesman.

country," and statements that it does so fall should not be allowed to appear posed a few years ago in this country in a publication presumably trustworthy would have been, we think-a boycott like the Congressional Record.

Power and Participation.

Two sentences in the recent message of Governor Hughes to the members of the State Legislature have an odd appearance when placed side by side. In his reference to the recent failure of the voters to indicate approval or disapproval of constitutional amendments, the Governor wrote:

"Our experience at the last election with re gard to constitutional amendments submitted for adoption shows a lamentable lack of sense of responsibility on the part of our citizens with respect to changes in the fundamental law.

Subsequently, in emphasizing the need of direct primary legislation, the Governor said:

"It is difficult to interest people in intermediaries, and general participation of the voters in the primaries is conditioned upon their appre ciation of the fact that they accomplish somethin by such participation."

The participation of the people in the vote upon the constitutional amendments was direct. By participating each voter, as he knew fully, was able to accomplish all any citizen ever can expect to be able to accomplish. The question at issue in the case of one of the amendments involved the expenditure of \$7,000,000; yet an appalling percentage of the voters of this State declined to participate.

Apparently the only conclusions logically possible from the Governor's premises are that if the people do not have the power to accomplish something by participation they won't, and if they do have the power they don't to concede this?

land.

Mr. JESSE BOOT has risen within the last thirty years from being a small cut rate druggist in an English provincial town to a post of such national influence that he can now think of protecting English literature by an amateur censorship; nor, as it seems, is this thought of his altogether self-delusive and vain. Besides exciting a good deal the purpose of detecting smugglers and of anxious comment in the London poachers and Jocating derelicts. In press, it caused the Authors Club of that service there is at least one ship that city the other day to protest sol- especially equipped for the last menemnly against it through the voices of tioned use. It is swift, strong, armed men of letters so well known as are with dynamite, &c., and devoted to the Mr. ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS and Sir destruction, the obliteration, of aban-OLIVER LODGE.

These gentlemen laid before the Authors Club, duly assembled, some ever, may be used for similar ends, and excellent deep reasons why Mr. JESSE in fact the discovery and elimination of Boor should not be allowed to impose derelicts is among the first duties of the a censorship on English literature. The revenue cutter fleet. author of "Dolly Dialogues" and "The Prisoner of Zenda" explained that the wished to call attention to himself and modern novelist "takes the place to a lead his benighted constituents into the certain extent of the pulpit and of the realm of cut price ecstasy. He may or Trafalgar Square orator," and that he may not know anything at all-probshould have "a great deal of liberty in ably not-but he ought to have been order to fulfil these new functions"- aware of the facts in this particular the course of First Assistant Commis- as much liberty at all events as "poli- case. He has been in Congress at least sioner Billings's reasoning, when it is ticians and clergymen" have. The emnecromancer Si OLIVER LODGE congratulated his cially sanctioned, notwithstanding the brother scientists that "at any rate they had the good fortune not to be censored commonly recognized as referring to anever unconventional they might be. He thought that novelists ought not to be censored either, because if the char- The Commander in Chief of Conseracters in their books were real creations they would not always do what was expected of them," to please a censor or any one else; they would take the bit person officially in charge of that policy between their teeth, and to coerce them and responsible for its promotion is toward any end would result in bad art. neither Mr. ROOSEVELT nor Mr. GIF-Sir OLIVER was further of opinion that FORD PINCHOT, but the Hon. WILLIAM Mr. JESSE Boor's intention "savored H. TAFT.

distinctly of an illegal conspiracy to

boycott.

Apparently, then, the cut rate drug-gist's censorship of England's authors, so far as they are not already looked after by Mr. REDFORD, is a quite serious possibility. Lacking that support of the State which is extended to Mr. RED-FORD, what enables Mr. Boot to aspire to a judicial throne above the Muses? The answer is simple: besides selling cheap drugs Mr. Boot lets books out on hire at low rates. He now has a great many drug stores, and at each of them he lets books out on hire in such quantities that he is actually one of the The speech delivered on the floor of principal "circulating librarians" of the the House on January 4 by the Hon. kingdom. He desires that the books he hires out shall be as pure as the drugs erat), places him in that list of Con- he sells. Some complaints have been amen whose speeches should be made, on the score of impurity, against gressmen whose speeches should be made, on the score of impurity, against edited before they are published. His one or two visiting books from his emviews regarding extravagance in public poriums, and Mr. JESSE BOOT, unable to stand the least blemish on his name. entire propriety, and there are many who has foregathered with the most eminent are in full agreement with his assertion of his colleagues in the circulating busithat "there is great opportunity for re- ness and taken steps to prevent a repetrenchment all along the line." It is tition of these painful occurrences. exceedingly difficult, however, to understand just how a man of presumably to the publishers, all books must be subfair intelligence can make such a state- mitted in advance to a board of censors acting on behalf of the circulating of the revenues which are so liberally librarians, and the board shall divide the culation of the second will be prevented of fiction MARIE CORELLI and HALL so far as it can be prevented without CAINE the sense of relief was followed who are supporting a family of five on the ban absolute, and the sale or cir- by a curiosity concerning their succesan average wage of \$9 a week and are culation of the third will be permitted sors. They had no successors in the parnow compelled to give up \$62 of their without restrictions." It appears that ticularly dull furrow they had ploughed the Publishers Association has reacross the map that once bore the names the Government." The basis of his ceived this announcement in a more or of DICKENS, THACKERAY and TROL surd statement is that "the cost of less submissive spirit and that some LOPE. The new mud gods quickly apcovernment at this time is \$12.40 for prominent members of the association's peared. Socialism rather than fiction ery man, woman and child in the council are even strongly in favor of at first seemed to be their goal. But

stance in support of his assertion, un- "index" might serve to advertise a book, critical. se it be some man who spends most of and the modest price now asked for There is SHAW, who takes himself so matters in the United States have prohis earnings for whiskey and tobacco, novels makes it possible as a rule for the seriously behind his sheet lightning ceeded since his mission, and the about

is a hard drivker and an incessant over, "free" circulating libraries will playlets-for he never wrote a play, with smoker it is doubtful if any \$9 a week doubtless arise outside of this censoria beginning, a middle and an end—were man, pays one-tenth of the sum menous ring and do a brisk business in voted significant or social problems." special lines. Parents who subscribe The cost of maintaining the Govern- to Mr. JESSE BOOT'S or Messrs. MUDIE'S ment is great, and it is probably much establishment may henceforward feel greater than it should be or need be, but leasier about their children who take the weight of it does not fall equally on advantage of the subscription, but be-"every man, woman and child in the yond that the scheme is not likely to be much more efficient than one proof novels considered undesirable by the women's clubs.

> The matter calls attention, however to an interesting feature of English life to-day: the astonishing development of the circulating library. Five or six circulating firms in England supply & very large part of the public with most of its literary nourishment. People subscribe so much a year to one of these firms and in return get all the new books at a price which works out at about three cents apiece. Authors are not altogether losers by the arrangement for a great many more people buy their books temporarily for three cents than would care to buy them permanently for \$1.50; the result is really almost equivalent to the books coming out at the start in a cheap edition. The huge size this business has attained in England seems to be partly due to the concentration of the inhabitants within limits so narrow that the cost of transporting visiting books to and from the centres of issue is never high; and also, of course, to the early age at which English people retire from business and become "leisured," if they have not been born "leisured."

Hardwick's Sacrifice.

The Hon. THOMAS WILLIAM HARD-WICK of Georgia is now enjoying an opportunity of self-communion which he may or may not improve, nor does it greatly matter, but the country at large has been profitably enlightened. Mr HARDWICK offered a resolution to inquire into the employment of "Government vessels" in search of J. J. ASTOR's participate. Did the Governor mean yacht, the Nourmahal, supposed at the time to have been lost somewhere in the Caribbean Sea. The Hon. JAMES The Censorship of Novels in Eng- R. MANN, referring to this resolution, remarked that if Mr. ASTOR had not been a very rich person no inquiry would have been set afoot. He also said other things in his impatient heat, things which the sedate EDENEZER HILL of Connecticut afterward smoothed away. Why this tumultuous teapot we have not been able to perceive.

The revenue cutter service exists for doned hulks endangering the pathways of commerce. The whole fleet, how

Of course Mr. HARDWICK merely hing or other if or acious contact. Even information is at times contagious.

But the episode has passed. The chances all are that HARDWICK doesn't recognize himself as its solitary victim.

vation.

It seems necessary to remind some of the friends of conservation that the

The Republican platform of 1908 said:

We indorse the movement inaugurated by the Administration for the conservation of natural resources; we approve all measures to prevent the waste of timber; we commend the work nov going on for the reclamation of arid lands, and reaffirm the Republican policy of the free distri bution of the available acres of the public domain to the landless settler. No obligation of the future is more insistent, and none will result in greater blessings to posterity."

It will be observed that this mandate was not addressed to Mr. ROOSEVELT, who was then about to depart to look after the conservation of the animal resources of another continent. It was not addressed to Mr. GIFFORD PINCHOT. who was then a subordinate official and

is now a private citizen. The executive person charged with the direction of the policies indorsed and defined by the Republican platform of 1908 was the President elected on that platform, and he is President

The friends of conservation everywhere ought to know by this time how loyally devoted he is to the performance of the duty entrusted to him by the vote of November 3, 1908.

Three Mud Gods.

When ten years or so ago unmistakbooks into three classes: "The first able signs warned the world that Great class will be absolutely banned; the cir- Britain had outgrown those leviathans atry." Accepting that amount as the censorship, being of opinion that mud gods are always other than they he average expenditure per capita, a the new board's O K will increase the appear, and the noble trio Wells, SHAW and CHESTERTON disported them-We do not suppose that Mr. JESSE selves so actively and wore so many nally on those who bear it. In fact, Boor and his colleagues will make any masks that the British public was conir. ADAIR may be challenged with en- sensible impression on the literary tone, siderably mystified. Britons never will re safety to cite or to discover a single of the age. Being placed on their be slaves, but they are not notoriously

so contributes to the receipts of the reader to buy one that he really wants, levity that the English are beginning of friction with Rome, testify to the quality to believe he wrote Ibsen. His own of his work.

and all the rest of the canting phrase that flow from the pens of space writers. Few would acknowledge that he was a jackdaw strutting about in the borrowed plumes of IBSEN and NIETZSCHE and SCHOPENHAUER, and those who said so were not heard.

Now that public interest has cooled off-after ten or twelve theatrical fizzles on his part-BERNARD SHAW persuades his friend Mr. CHESTERTON to write a book about him. It did not prove pleasant reading. CHESTERTON is a much more gifted man than SHAW, and he seems sincere. We say "seems," yet we The mutual admiration society that once included Mr. WELLS, Mr. SHAW and Mr. HESTERTON is dissolved, but you may shatter the vase, the fulsome scent endures. We refuse to take CHESTER-TON'S ideas of SHAW seriously. As the Westminster Review in 1907 cheerily put it, "We are tired of watching him [SHAW] hop over the graves of the illustrious dead." Mr. CHESTERTON must also be tired.

Mr. WELLS in his latest rôle of a social prophet is a bore of the purest water. When he wrote "The Isle of Dr. MOREAU" there was a Swiftian sting to his utterances; to-day he twiddles his thumbs as he sits on his cosmical tripod and speaks dark things darkly. His novels, clever as they seem-we say "seem"-do not leave a good taste in the mouth. They are devoid of human sympathy. Wells is a mock duck JULES VERNE with sauce a la MARX. All three of these self-chartered mud gods are philistines of the rankest sort, philistines and materialists, and with slight claims as literary artists. In the interior of Shaw burns a puritanic flame; he is absolutely devoid of imagination; he places the photograph above the pictures of TITIAN believed that there is none. and DELACROIX, and he admires mechanical piano players. No need to tell any one what Wells and Chesterton think would have gladly joined. Hereditary of art. They don't know even as much as MAX BEERBOHM.

Yet in certain "hupper lit'rary suceles" CHESTERTON, SHAW and WELLS form the staple of critical discussion.

A summary of the activities of the Lack wanna railroad during the period of ten years just ended shows that while the road has transported in that time 193,787,224 passengers, with a total passenger train mileage of 65,340,908 miles, not one passenger has been killed as the result train accident. If this statement is accu rate—and we haven't the slightest reason for doubting it—the record of careful management is remarkable and deserves public attention. We are as glad exhibit it for the credit of American rail roading, as we shall be glad to recognize the successful operation, in this most important of all particulars, of any road able to produce statistics of safety as gratifying as those of the company which enjoy Miss Snow's entire confidence.

"Woodrupp," said one of the insurgent Seators to-night, "may discover before next ye that having responsibility without power is pretty dangerous situation for any political chiesain. That's what alled Charles I., you remer ber."—Evening Post correspondence.

A poor analogy, for CHARLES I. had head to start with at least.

Apparently the Hon. HERRERT PARSON

has determined to enjoy his last session.

Among the candidates for United States Senatorship from Mississippi who gathered at Jackson when the Legislature assembled on January 4 the Hon. JAMES K. groomed, the suavest and most selfcontained. Senator-elect JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, whose colleague the lucky man will be, is rather notorious for his tousled hair and loose string ties. Not so VARDA-MAN of the long locks and the pale, classic profile. There is this picture of him as

he appeared at a local hotel: "Ex-Governor VARDAMAN, still wearing his white flower and his debonair air, was a con spicuous figure. He makes no distinction be-tween men, and meets all ailke. He greeted SRED HILL this morning as cordially as he did to help him in settling the clauses of a the Hon. Sam Ham of Coahoma, whose portly girth and copious smile make him a positive girth and copious smile make him a positive character in the lobby. The opposition call Vardaman 'the medicine man.' He is oblivious comment, active in body, mind and tongue.

Few men but would flinch at the nickname of "Medicine Man," but as Mr. nature and his gift of satirical speech are not calculated to mollify his enemies, but he has troops of friends who are devoted ture, and his reverses were easily shaken

In walking seven or eight miles a day IAM J. GAYNOR is setting a wholesome example, and doubtless he will have many disciples. Weston may walk from the City Hall to San Francisco, but no one takes a constitutional up to Seventysecond street or over to Prospect Park in was the policy of the Government. That consequence. When the Mayor of New York, a middle aged man, sturdily tramps a number of miles a day to stretch his muscles and distend his lungs, and at the same time clears his desk of an amount of work that would appall the average business man, he sets a fashion for other business men, young and old. More power

When Monsignor FRANCESCO SATOLLI Archbishop of Lepanto in partibus, came to the United States twenty years ago as the first Papal Delegate to this country, that recognition by the Vatican of the importance of the Church in America within the Catholic fold awakened again the old feeling against Rome, and excited among many good people fear regarding Catholic aggression and the reation of diplomatic relations between the Papacy and the Government at Wash ington. When he left those fears were wholly allayed, and his deserved elevation to the College of Cardinals was gratifying

to Americans generally. It required great tact to avoid arousing rotestant susceptibilities while attending to his proper duties; it called for greater tact and for strong administrative quali ties to put order in the differences and the irregularities that had arisen within the Catholic Church. All acknowledged these qualities in Cardinal SATOLLI when he withdrew, even those whom he had been compelled to discipline. At Rome he was able to enlighten Pope LEO XIII. and Pope Pius X. on American matters and to prevent blundering on the part of Vatio officials. His executive ability gave him a high place in the councils of the Church The smoothness with which Church

THE ENGLISH ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In England, if the balance wavered before, has almost certainly been turned in favor of the Liberals by the concession of home rule for Ireland, which will secure the Irish vote. An Irish leader at once hails home rule as virtually a repeal of the No i Union. This comes with the building of Dreadnoughts and the framing of imperial constitutions to grapple colonies across the Atlantic or at the other side of the globe to the centre of the empire! Such is the spirit of party, than which with its faction fights it is to be hoped the future has better forms of government in store If a loyal Englishman who had been long away from his native land were now to return to it, how could he in this medle doubt his sincerity in the Shaw book, of factions-five of them on one side of the House of Commons and varying from each other in their aims-make up his mind with which party to vote?

There is a depressing absence of anything like commanding statesmanship on either side. Above the vulgar clamor which fills the country and the mutual vituperation there is heard no controlling

After all, the ultimate gainer by this struggle may be the Socialist. He will not now poll a large vote, but the people

reform bill put the Constitution in serious peril. It has, moreover, been made clear on the present occasion that a large number, apparently a majority, of the nembers, do not attend to their legislative duties. Some did not even know their way about the House. Nobody who sees what the House of Commons now is and the influences to which it is exposed can doubt that its acts require revision by a less demagogic and more truly in dependent assembly. It is alarming to think of the jeopardy in which not only the United Kingdom but the whole empire would be were it put under the absolute power of a body such as the House of Commons is now, still more as it would be with universal and female suffrage. both of which are possible in the future. The Lords, if I do not misconstrue the symptoms, are preparing to acquiesce in reform.

We are accustomed to think of the American Constitution as a democracy, of the British Constitution as monarchical and aristocratic. Yet the American President has great though terminable powers, while the King of England has none; and the Senate, a comparatively conservative body, with a tenure longer than that of the House of Representatives, has a greater it quence in legislation than, generally speaking, has House of Lords

Gladstone, whose centenary Englishmen have been celebrating, was a most wonderful man. It was in finance, percelled. As a general politician his course was somewhat variable and called sometimes for somewhat casuistical explana tion, as was notably the case with regard to the Irish question. But his aim was always high, his courage was unfailing. He was not only a statesman but a moral power. As a speaker he was very effective though not an orator of the Demosthenic or sensational kind. His powers of work were astonishing. He once sent for a friend bill which he was going to bring into the House of Commons and which was destined to be strenuously opposed. He sat down to the task at 10 A. M., saying that he had been up till 2 in the morning over the bill. With a short interval, while he VARDAMAN refuses to cut his hair he has was attending a Cabinet council, he worked to take the consequences. His positive at the bill till dinner time, and he spoke in the House of Commons at 1 o'clock the next morning. His was an elastic nato him and who believe that some day he of. Nonsense was talked and calum-will represent Mississippi in the Senate. reference to your civil war. He abhorred war altogether, and he privately avowed to and from the City Hall the Hon. WILL- his conviction that the right solution

would have been the severance of the free from the slave States and the union of the free States with Canada, but he never in his public actions or utterances departed from the strict neutrality which he held Southern securities was a ridiculous lie. I see, by the way, that a speaker at a Canadian banquet in New York alludes

to me as an annexationist and the only one in Canada. Annexation is a word which I specially avoid. It suggests compulsion and submission. That to which believe in this case nature points and which she will some day bring to pass is voluntary and equal union for mutual advantage and security, like that of Scotland with England, so long delayed, so manifestly happy at last. In England, when I lived there, the general belief as to the destiny of the colonies was that it was ultimate independence. I brought that impression out with me to Canada and by it was drawn to the party of young Canadians called "Canada First." But a nearer view of all the circumstances convinced me that the case of Canada could not be regarded as parallel with that of the other colonies, and that union with the rest of the English speaking continent would probably some day come. Social fusion between the two great divisions of the English speaking people of this continent may be said to exist already. The growth of the Japanese power will presently be an element in this question.

History would not be a very fruitful study if forecast were regarded as treason. GOLDWIN SMITH.

The Shark in Lewis Carroll's Lines. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Apropos of the shark discussion in THE SUN, doesn't Alice's verse in the Lobster Quadrillo pretty well

When the sands are all dry he is gay as a lark And will talk in contemptuous tones of the shari But when the tide rises and sharks are around His voice has a timfd and tremulous sound." Laws. Mass., January 6. T. C. T.

MODERN CHRISTIANITY.

An Appeal for a Remodelled Education

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: the interesting series of letters in THE SUR no one has spoken of the pathetic human that makes religious systems possible No imposition is too preposterous for credence if only the advocate have the mag-

etism to inspire belief.

There is no God but man's belief in hi own divinity. The universe is his apprehension; time and space, his imagination ers of sight and sound, his senses the wenders of sight and sound, his sens No tale of earth's beginning is so majes as the truth, no Immaculate Conception s niraculous as the birth of any child. All strong men believe in themselves They may call it God, but it is no aloof ex

terior deity; it is their own divinity that compels the allegiance of their weaker compels the allegiance of their weaker fellows: All men cannot be strong, but all children can be taught clearheadedness as well as credulity and prejudice. How much of the muddle and misery of the world has been caused by allowing priests to control education is beyond compute, for all religions are against nature. Impressionable people are paralyzed by them. Practical people insulate their religious beliefs and observances from their workaday lives and thus make both practicable. This double standard is full of demoralizing possibilities, whether held sincerely or not, for even an ardent believer must marvel when he reads the simplicity of Christ's teaching and observes what superstructures theologians and priests have raised upon it; and this, consciously or unconsciously, undermines the integrity of belief.

struggle may be the Socialist. He will not now poll a large vote, but the people are becoming familiarised with his sentiments and actuated by his desires. The budget was evidently an attack on the estates of the aristocracy as much as on their political privilege, and it has practically raised the question of property in land at once, perhaps of property in general hereafter. The tone of Lloyd George's speeches is decidedly socialist.

Protectionism was probably started by Chamberlain to bury the memory of his Boer war, which besides its own character must have been largely the source of the deficit. It does not seem that Balfour, whom Chamberlain put into the fory leadership as his lieutenant, takes very kindly to the protections, whereas Chamberlain's policy requires it to be believed that there are limits to the blessings of protection, whereas Chamberlain's policy requires it to be believed that there is none.

In a reform of the upper house of Parliament any Liberal of the old school would have gladly joined. Hereditary legislation has long been glaringly obsolete and a stolid obstruction to needful progress. The obstinacy of the Lords in resistance to the first Parliamentary reform bill put the Constitution in serious peril. It has, moreover, been made clear

The seacher and this consciously or unconsciously of the true teacher is to inspire vision, nat to lead a string of bindfolded followers. All norman children are acturally clear high sense of justice, and even in childsh duplicity they are honest. When their intervites are those whose self-belief has rendered them impervious to the worst effects of their department

The Intellect Narrowed by Dogma.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The his sermon at the dedication of a church in New York on Saturday, December 25, in-sisted that nothing is Christianity which es not conform to his pattern. dent Eliot, who has done so much for the uplift of humanity, was summarily dis-posed of by Dr. McKim; and Dr. Eliot's belief, which has been that of many saintly and great men, was dismissed as "made at The old heathen doctrine of sacrifice re-

amped, which has almost passed out of nodern belief, was brought confidently to letting alone could any one be saved; that he devil to tempt him, and when he fell could devise no way to rescue the entire race from merited eternal damnation but to assume the form of a man and permit Himself to be crucified. It is a grotesque and inmoral scheme, which large numbers in Dr. McKim's church, both clergymen and aymen and both in England and here, repudiate.

laymen and both in England and here, repudiate.

Dr. McKim also asserts that it is only by acceptance of this theory that transformation into truly good men takes place. It would be interesting to know what transformed Henry W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Abraham Lincoln, George F. Hoar, Edward Everett Hale, Julia Ward Howe, and many others too numerous to mention, hone of whom ever accepted Dr. McKim's Christianity. So narrowing to the intellect, as well apparently to Christian charity, is the zealous espousal of such doctrines that with one or two exceptions the entire galaxy of literary and scientific men of this country of whom we are justly proud has rejected them. They stife all breadth and originality of thought. Humbly, despite the for the Dr. McKim would most assuredly nailty of thought. Humbly, despite the fact that Dr. McKim would most assuredly place me on the left hand among the goats, and aware that the Founder of Christianity made the life and good deeds and not man made creeds his criterion, I venture to subscribe myself A CHRISTIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6.

The Awful Camera.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Next to marriage ceremony, with its best man, brides-maids, wedding breakfast, throwing rice and all that tomfoolery, I object to being photographed would as willingly sit in a dentist's chair. How ver, twice or thrice in a lifetime the operation

ever, twice or thrice in a lifetime the operation is necessary, and my turn came last week.

The grim headsman who posed me looked as if he had stepped out of one of Harrison Ainsworth's novels. He asked me if I had chosen my pose while waiting. As I had employed my time in looking at photograp. albums of decollete young women with their hands clasped behind their heads, looking as if they were waiting for flee to fall into their mouths, or else with what seemed to me pneumonia blouses. I replied that I hadn't given the subject much thought. Then he sized me up and down. Would I like to be taken writing at a desk? I felt sure this pose would make my fortune if exhibited in the window, but as I had fortune if exhibited in the window, but as I had no ambition to be mistaken for an editor I declined. Thereupon he placed me in a Napoleonic position, which I felt and said was too utterly ridiculous. This nonpluded him. He was a man of resourceful imagination, though, for he suddenly pushed me into a chair, regarded me at close quarters and at a distance, made me fold finally told me to look at a dirty spot on a distant pane of glass. I gazed so hard that I really be-lieve I can see that spot even now.) Then he said: "Keep perfectly still," and squeezed a rubber ball. When the operation was finished I gave a sigh of relief which must have been heard in the street, and I made a New Year's resolution that nothing in the wide world would induce me to go through a similar trial, and I'll keep that

To my consternation, now the photographs have arrived they are so horribly like me that I am really afraid to look at them. NEGATIVE NEW YORK, January 8.

The Ships in the River.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The presence of a part of the United States navy in the Hudson River recently brought large numbers of people every day down to Riverside Park to view overy day down to inverside rank to view the aghting vessels. The crowds were composed of all untionalities, with Americans predominating of course; but the most conspicuous of all was the large number of Japanese that were present every day. They seemed to be much more interested than other folks, and most of them carried wither marine or field states. either marine or field glasses, presumably to obtain a clearer view of the ships from Riverside Park. Uncle Sam's ships certainly acted on them

as a magnet.
The presence of the warships also proved that The presence of the warships also proved that the salior boys are not attracted to the Bowery as they used to be in days gone by. Instead of as any used to be in cays gone by. Instead of journeying downtown so far, a great many of them remained in the neighborhood of Forty-second street and Broadway. Nothing was too good for the boys, and outside of Chinatown the

The Crazy Quilt. Here are patches of the dress Summer were to fairy balls. Faded now, and sadly torn. Little left that joy recalls

There are shreds of autumn's garb Russet leaves in which she dance Russet leaves in which she danced, roldered once they were with gold And with crimson that entranced.

Everywhere is winter's cloth Woven in a cloudland mill, Thick and downy, white and soft, Shielding from the winds that kill.

Little children of the spring

Waiting for a rousing litt. Safe the flowers sleep beneath Mother Nature's crazy quitt

THE SCOTS IN ULSTER.

Sturdy Race That Prospered and Sent TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: M.

James Rogers was right when he said in his tter to THE SUN of January 5 that the Protestants of the north of Ireland are Celtic and not Teutonic. Prior to the Union (1603) large numbers of Scots had found in the north of Ireland a home where there was greater scope for agriculture than the soil of their own land afforded; so when James VI. of Scotland (James I. of England) offered facilities for the settlement of Ulster thousands of Scots availed themselves of the chance and by their energy helped to transform that district into the

At the present day there may still be heard in Down and Armagh Scotch words and idioms that are now rarely if ever heard in the land from which they came, and the frequent designation of Belfast as a second frequent designation of Belfast as a second Glasgow emphasizes the extent to which that city has owed its prosperity to its Scottish settlers and to its close association with southwestern Sootland.

In 1592 the Church of Scotland scored a triumph by an act of Parliament which formally abolished Episcopacy and established Presbyterianism. Andrew Melville at this time raminded James, who had not

at this time reminded James, who had not then succeeded to the throne of England, then succeeded to the throne of England, that there were two kings in Scotland, and that there were two kings in Scotland, and that the James, as King of the Commonwealth, was subject to Christ, the King of the Church. Those who settled in Ulster followed John Knox, Patrick Hamilton, George Buchanan, John Mair, David Straiton and Norman Gourlay, and to them we are indebted for such men as Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk (Pollock), James Buchanan, John C. Calhoun, Chester A. Arthur, T. A. Hendricks, Horace Greeley, C. D. McCutcheon, Andrew Jay McBride, James G. Blaine, Charles Foster, Samuel H. Grey, Robert Fulton and many other eminent men of America, all Scotch-Irish and almost as Scotch as the Scotch themselves.

Mr. Gladstone, a Scotchman and the greatest British statesman of the nineteenth century, In his second attempt to conciliate Ireland snapped the link which bound the great Parliamentarian to public life. The issue of the elections was bitterly disappointing to the Gladstonian party and lost to them many of their most influential members.

Had the alien Scottish and English elections.

members.

Had the alien Scottish and English element of northern Ireland at the time of the Union and the English element further south not kept so much aloof from the native strain we would have to-day an Ireland leavened throughout by Scottish industry and English loyalty, instead of two violently contrasted elements of population giving rise to that persistent "Irish question" which has so long been and will continue to be the despair of politicians.

ROBERT MUNRO ANDERSON.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 7.

President Ressevelt and His Secretary

of the Interior. From the Indianapolis News

That there were powerful influences at vork against Mr. Hitchcock we must believe, he says so. And no more honest or truthful man ever held office in the United statements were made to President Roosevelt. If we are going after any land thieves we should go after all of them. If there has been any protection of them the country should know who the protectors The people would also be much interested to know the reason for Mr. Hitch-cock's retirement from office, for there has always been a good deal of mystery about it

The Andree Halloon Story "Cooked." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The low temperature reported from Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, appears to be responsible for the statements concerning the discovery of the north pole by Andree and the report of his balloon having descended in the Mackenzie River discovery of the story appears to be "confided" as the trict. The story appears to be "cooked," as the news would first be reported from Edmonton, Alberta, and not from a place 300 miles cast. The gateway to the Peace River and the Mac River is through Edmonton, and all news con-cerning the country adiofulag would come from there. Then there are no Chippewa Indians in the Northwest. They are usually found on the St. Law-

About nine or ten years ago a similar report came from the Cariboo country in Sritish Cotum bla. The report said that six months previously a battoon had descended in Cariboo. I happene to have travelled through that country on horse-back at the time, but heard nothing of Andrée of his balloon. I wrote to Profes at Stockholm, advising him not to put any cre dence in the report, and he sent me a card with a picture of the dove which returned and a copy of the message written by Andrée two days after

Season's Greetings

From the Manitoba Free Press. Manitoba is a cosmopolitan country, people from almost every land under the sun, and per haps no other community of similar population presents the pleasing spectacle it does of so many different nationalities living in peace and harmony together. On this advent of another year the Free Press, in three different Indian languages. English, French, German, Italiah, Gaelic, Danish, Swedish, Leglandie and Polish, wishes most heart-

Happy New Year Buon capo d'anno. Gladeligt Nigt Aar. Bleadhna Mhaith ur. Avakarsi-norketjurtoveh. Une bonne et heurese année.

leg Duke De en Lukkelig Nhye Mar. Ki-ka-wi-mivo-ayan oma ka wikittwaur-a Winszuje nowegu szczesi, wegu robu.

Indians Swearing Off.

From the Washington Star.

Uncle Sam's campaign for "moral uplift" among his vast army of Indian wards has been chiefly significant because of the almost total suppression of the sale and use of "firewater" among the braves and the consequent diminution of warlike outbreaks on the reservations.

Washington officials evinced much interest in the report to Assistant Indian Commissioner Abbott that 700 Navajo Indians went recently to their "white father" superintendent and, sur-Indians Swearing Off. to their "white father" superintendent and, sur-rendering an enormous stock of gambling para-phernalla, enrolled their names along de those of the "simple life" exponents. These gambling devices of varied sorts and descriptions were shipped here and have been placed on exhibi-tion with the immense collection of relics and

trophies at the Indian bureau. Scion of the "Old Elm."

From the Boston Transcript.

It has been decided that the elm tree growing within an enclosure in Boston Common is not a scion of the "old elm," as practically every one

had supposed.

The committee appointed to investigate consisted of William C. Bates, Thomas W. Silloway and Charles F. Read, and their finding is that the present eim was brought from a nursery in Dor-chester and planted on the site of the "old elm" tree by City Forester John Galvin. However, they find that there is a real solon of the old tree that grew from the foot of the original elm and was set out about fifty-three feet from it and is in a flourishing condition. Another scien is growing near the Soldiers' Monument. This tree was propagated from a cutting by Thomas S. Adams, an old time policeman, and it was transplanted during the administration of Mayor Hart.

Smokers Menace to Forestry.

From the Boston Transcript.
It is estimated that the loss to the State from forest fires in Massachusetts in 1909 amounts to \$238,478. There were 1,531 different fires, and the mber of acres burned over was 42,808. ing these figures, the State Forester finds that the careless smoker who persists in the habit when in woodlands or passing through the country during the dry time is the greatest menace to future forestry in Massachusetts.

In One Employment 79 Years. From the London Globe.

The death has just taken place at Lennoxtown of Andrew Robertson, who it is stated held the record for the longest employment under the same firm in Scotland. He commenced work in same firm in Scotland. He commenced work in 1630 as a tier boy to a calico block printer in the firm of R. Delglish Falconer & Co. - He filled var-ous posts during the course of seventy-nine years, and latterly was a color mixer.

A Gitmpse of the Future Knicker-What do you suppose we shall do by

Bocker Wo'll have so many canals we